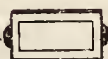


BOROUGH OF REDCAR.



NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.



. REPORT .

for the Year 1945
of the Medical Officer of Health,
C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B.
D.P.H.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
REDCAR BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1945, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 28/46.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1945, according to the Registrar-General's estimate, was 24,120—an increase of 280 from the previous year and of 3,861 from the census of 1931. The population therefore shows an increase of just under 20% in the fourteen years since the last census was taken.

The number of births in the Borough during 1945 was 438, considerably less than the 501 which were registered in 1944, but still the second largest figure recorded for the area. The birth-rate per thousand of the population is 18·2, compared with the average rate during the five years 1939-43 of 16·1 and of 15·5 in the five years 1934-38. The natural increase of the population during the year—that is, the excess of births over deaths is 126, or 5·3 per thousand.

The deaths of residents during 1945 numbered 312, corresponding to a death-rate of 12·9 per thousand, which may be compared with an average rate of 13·7 over the five years 1939-43, and of 12·0 over the five years 1934-38. The death-rate in England and Wales for 1945 is given by the Registrar-General as 11·4, but direct comparison cannot be made without allowance for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 24, corresponding to an infant mortality rate of 55 deaths per thousand births, which is above the rate for England and Wales—46 deaths per thousand births—and the second highest rate in 1945 in the united Districts. The infant mortality rate in the Borough in 1944 was, however, particularly low—only 16 per thousand births. Considering the infant deaths month by month one finds the distribution as : January 10, February 0, March 2, April 2, May 2, June 2, July 1, August 0, September 1, October 2, November 1, December 1 ; weather undoubtedly affects the young infant's chances of life, the cold, frost and rain of January leading to a high death-rate, not so much from any direct influence as indirectly, by condemning the baby to be imprisoned in a stuffy room with other children and adults instead of being outside in the fresh air. One would also associate the high infant death-rate in January with the epidemic of measles that was then at its height—351 cases were notified in the month—although only one infant death was ascribed to measles, and three others in January to broncho-pneumonia. The most frequent single cause of death in infants was prematurity, which was responsible for the deaths of 8 babies, three of these again in the month of January and two in March, while there were no deaths registered

as due to prematurity from April to August inclusive. The second most frequent cause of death was gastro-enteritis, or "infantile diarrhoea," responsible for 5 deaths; then congenital malformation, 4 deaths, and broncho-pneumonia, 3. Deaths from gastro-enteritis or from broncho-pneumonia are definitely preventible. During the year ended 31st March, 1946, 529 children attended the child Welfare Centre in Turner Street, which is managed by a Voluntary Committee under the Presidency of the Mayoress, and with financial assistance from the County Council; the average weekly attendance of children at the Centre was 134.

All these vital statistics, and the figures for earlier periods for comparison, are given in Table I of the Appendix to this report. The figures for notifiable diseases are given in Table II of the appendix. On comparing with the table in the report for the previous year it will be seen that there have been many fewer cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia and erysipelas. On the other hand there was a major epidemic of measles with 558 cases notified, 351, as previously stated, in the month of January, and whooping cough was more prevalent, with 38 cases notified, as against 27 in 1944. Only one death, however, was registered as due to measles, and none to whooping cough.

Notified Cases per 1,000 (Civilian) Population, 1945.

		Borough of Redcar	N.R. Combined Districts	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	....	1.66	2.55	1.89
Diphtheria	....	0.70	1.12	0.46
Enteric Fever	....	0.00	0.00	0.02
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		0.01	0.03	0.05
Measles	....	23.15	16.60	11.67
Whooping Cough	....	1.58	1.59	1.64
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	2.23	4.49	9.93
(per thousand total births)				

Of the seventeen cases of diphtheria 12 were in children at ages from 4 to 14 years, while 5 were above that age. Of the cases under 15 years of age, seven were in immunised children, with no deaths, and five in children who had not been immunised, with one death.

In Circulars No. 193/45 and 194/45 issued by the Minister of Health on the 14th of November, 1945, the Minister intimated his decision that as from 1st January, 1946, the responsibility for immunising children under five years of age should be placed upon Welfare Authorities, instead of, as previously, on Borough or District Councils. The Minister further intimated that, where a Borough or District Council which is not itself the Welfare Authority at present provides facilities for immunisation of children under school age, these arrangements need not be disturbed, and in Circular 8/46 of the 18th January, 1946, he suggested that in such cases the expenditure should now be borne by the County Council as Welfare Authority. In Circular 193/45 the Minister asked that all Medical Officers of Health should keep individual case records of children who

receive immunisation in their area and it was suggested that the responsibility for printing record cards and ensuring that a supply is available when required at every centre of whatever kind where immunisation is carried out, should rest on the Welfare Authority. Owing, doubtless, to shortage of cards and slowness of execution of orders a supply of record cards was not received until the end of May, 1946. The Minister also asks for half-yearly and yearly returns summarising the immunisations in each District.

In May, 1945, the Council authorised a publicity campaign in favour of diphtheria immunisation by press advertising (with the Ministry's assistance), by posters on the hoardings, and by distribution of leaflets through the schools with the co-operation of the Education Committee and the Head Teachers. This was duly carried out.

Diphtheria Immunisation : N.R. Combined Districts

	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Redcar Borough	Saltburn & Marske U.D.	Skelton & Brotton U.D.
No. of children immunised					
during 1944	134	114	437	111	58
during 1945	256	152	529	137	212
Estimated number of children under 5 years of age	640	616	2050	550	1072
Estimated percentage of these immunised at end of 1945	58	38	47	62	35
Estimated number of children aged 5—14 years	1185	1019	3780	877	1912
Estimated percentage of these immunised at end of 1945	72	95	64	70	50
Cases of diphtheria in 1945 in children under 15 years	13	13	12	3	3
Number of these known to have been previously immunised	9	7	7	2	1
Deaths from diphtheria in 1945 in children under 15 years. (all in non- immunised)	—	3	1	—	—

Two mild cases of food poisoning were reported and investigated in June. The responsible article had been a tinned meat.

Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934. In September I was notified by the Port Medical Officer, Middlesbrough, that shellfish had been gathered and sold to the public from the Tees in contravention of an order made under the above regulations by the River Tees Port Health Authority.

On enquiry in this area it was found that although there was no regular gatherings of shell-fish for sale, a considerable amount of cockles and mussels were collected and there was the possibility that some of these might be sold privately. Your Sanitary Inspector therefore submitted samples of shell-fish from three parts of the foreshore for bacterio-

logical examination. The first sample from the middle of the foreshore opposite the Coatham Hotel, was reported as showing a bacterial count of 3,000 per 1 c.c., with Coliform Bacilli present in $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. The second sample, taken much nearer low water mark than the first, had a bacterial count of 72,000 per 1 c.c., with B. Coli. present in 1/100th c.c., while the third sample, taken from near the Warrenby sewer outfall had a bacterial count of 21,000 with B. Coli. present in 1/100th c.c. I regarded these latter samples as showing evidence of dangerous pollution and recommended the Borough Council to make an Order under Article 5 of the Regulations prohibiting the distribution for sale for human consumption of cockles, mussels, periwinkles or other shell-fish taken from layings along their foreshore, unless and until such shell-fish shall have been relaid in clean water for such a period as is necessary to cleanse them. Such an Order was subsequently made and approved by the Minister of Health early in 1946.

There were only twelve new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, six of them pulmonary and six non-pulmonary. This is the smallest number of new cases in the area certainly since 1919, the previous recent lowest numbers being 17 in 1936 and 16 in 1939 and in 1940. The number of deaths from the disease does not yet however show any corresponding decrease, there being 13 deaths in 1945, the same as in the previous year, compared with the record low figure of six deaths in 1939. Of the fatal cases eight were pulmonary, four were due to meningitis and one to peritonitis. The high incidence of tuberculous meningitis during the year is noteworthy. In the North Riding Combined Districts as a whole the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified has dropped from the figure it reached in 1942 to 1944, but the number of deaths shows no diminution, this being due to an increase in the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which reached the highest figure since 1930.

Venereal Disease. The Minister of Health's Circular 42/45 dealt with propaganda against venereal disease and suggested that local district and borough Councils should co-operate with the County Council for this purpose. In this area the County Council supplied posters and the Borough Health Department undertook their display on hoardings and such like.

Evacuee Children. Sixty-five evacuee children were medically examined before their return to London. Two were temporarily retained, one with scabies and one still convalescent from mumps. The children on the whole were in very good health—several of the mothers volunteered the information that they were much better in health than when they arrived in Redcar—and there was little to complain of as regards cleanliness; eight children were found with nits in their hair and three with marks of fleabites.

Verminous Infestation. No case of scabies was reported through the schools during the year. No case of infestation with body-lice has come to notice but reference is made in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (following this) to the treatment of 176 premises infested by bed-bugs.

Water-Supply of the Area. This has been satisfactory during the year both in quality and quantity.

raw/- All houses in the Borough have a piped supply and bacteriological examinations are made regularly of the ~~area~~ water and of the water going into supply. The results of these and of chemical analyses are given in the appendix. None of the waters has at any time been found to have a solvent action on lead.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Guisborough,

July 13th, 1946.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) : 7,035.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1945 : 24,120.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books : 7,441.

Rateable Value : £173,155.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £663.

Redcar is a residential and seaside resort and has also important iron and steel works ;
it is proposed to erect a large modern chemical plant adjoining the area.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year 1945

by

W. TUTIN,

A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A., M.I.H.

CERTIFIED MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR (R.S.I.)

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

Health Department,
Ridley House,
Redcar.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Redcar.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945.

Working conditions have been much the same during the year as they have been during the past six war years. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting work carried out, especially general repair work to property. This has been due to shortage of labour and materials. Most noticeable in material shortage have been spouts, fall pipes and general plumbing materials. This has resulted in the burden of your inspectors being greater than ever before, and has necessitated many more follow-up visits to tradesmen and owners, and also to the properties requiring repairs.

Another very noticeable increase in our work is due to the administration of the Rat and Mice Order.

The following is a statement of work carried out by your Health Department :—

Inspections.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of inspections made during the year under review :—

Total number of inspections	....	....	3922
Total number of re-inspections	....	....	4684
Total number of nuisances found	....	....	2768
Total number of nuisances abated	....	....	2764
Total number of Informal Notices (including verbal and written notices)	....	....	2362
Total number of Statutory notices	....	....	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with			2358
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with			Nil
Total number of Informal notices outstanding	....		4
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding			Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements.

Dilapidated dustbins	....	....	326	Defective W.C. basins	....	....	14
Choked drains	....	....	348	Choked street gullies	....	....	26
Choked and defective eave spouts			128	Defective paving of yards	....		8
Choked sewers	....	....	72	Defective set-pots	....	....	7
Defective flushing apparatus	....		32	Defective fireplaces	....	....	34
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc. etc. in an unsanitary condition	....	....	12	Premises in a verminous condition (including Military)			264
Defective construction of drains			15	Overcrowded condition of premises			9
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses			106	Choked and defective rain- water pipes	....	....	26

Sanitary Works and Improvements—*continued.*

Dirty condition of water-closets,		Broken plasterwork	....	....	94
urinals, etc.	....	Premises in need of lime-washing			7
Accumulation of rubbish	....	Offensive smells	....	....	342
Defective roofs	....	Insufficient sink accommodation			10
Dirty condition of yards	....	Dirty condition of cowsheds	....		3
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	41	Defective construction of windows			22
Defective and insanitary condition		External walls requiring repointing			210
sinks	....	Dampness of dwellinghouses	....		140
Choked and defective waste-pipes	48	Defective and dangerous condition			
		of outbuildings	....	....	9
		Total	....	....	2575

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Number of infected houses inspected	....	68
Number of infected houses disinfected	....	68
Number of schools disinfected	....	10
Number of classrooms disinfected	....	84

Factories and Workshops.

Number of inspections of Factories and Workshops	62
Number of nuisances found	....
Number of nuisances abated	....
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector	....

Offensive Trades.

Offensive Trades on Register at end of year	....	1
Number of inspections carried out	....	20
Number of nuisances dealt with	....	4

Bakehouses.

Number of Bakehouses on Register	....	40
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector		3
Number of notifications dealt with	....	3
Number of Bakehouses added to the Register	....	Nil
Number of Bakehouses removed from the Register		Nil
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with	....	15
Number of inspections	....	140

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers within the Borough	....	8
Number of Cowsheds within the Borough	....	16
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	....	8
Number discontinued during the year	....	Nil
Number registered during the year	....	Nil
Number of inspections	....	116
Number of notices dealt with	....	7

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number on Register	....	....	35
Number discontinued during year	....	....	Nil
Number registered during year	....	....	Nil
Number of inspections	....	....	142
Number of notices dealt with	....	....	10

Premises Registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1936.**A. Premises used for manufacture and storage of ice-cream intended for sale :—**

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances Found	Number of Nuisances Dealt with
26	152	8	8

B. Premises used for the Preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed pickled or preserved food intended for sale :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances Found	Number of Nuisances Dealt with
26	181	14	14

Public Conveniences. All existing public conveniences have been cleansed and disinfected daily throughout the year. I must again mention that more conveniences are required along the sea-front, not forgetting the necessity for providing permanent accommodation for both sexes at the car parks. This is very important as more people than ever are visiting Redcar by road. Temporary conveniences have been in use on the Stray car park during 1945.

Water Supply. The Water Engineer reports that the water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, and bacteriological examinations have been made at monthly intervals. No new works or additions have been carried out in connection with the water supply.

Shops Acts. Periodical inspections have been carried out throughout the year with a view to seeing that the requirements of the various Shops Acts were being observed, special attention being paid to the question of lighting and ventilation following the release of the war-time black-out restrictions. The following is a summary of defects found and remedied :—

	Number Inspected	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	22	22	Nil
Lack of Ventilation	9	9	Nil
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	3	3	Nil
Lack of Accommodation for taking meals	3	3	Nil
Insufficient washing accommodation	2	2	Nil
Seats not provided for assistants	4	4	Nil

On no occasion during the year was it found necessary to take formal action.

Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The chief breeding ground of rats was at the Refuse Tip, but after continuous treatment much improvement has been observed. Periodical treatments are being continued.

Under the Act responsibility for taking steps to destroy rats and mice on infested premises or land is upon the occupier. The procedure carried out by your Health Department is as follows :—

On receiving a complaint a survey is carried out of the area suspected and a decision arrived at as to responsibility. If the trouble arises from sewers or land occupied by the Local Authority the cost is charged to the Rat and Mice Account ; when the infestation is on private property the occupier is requested to take all necessary steps to comply with the Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. In addition to giving all the advice possible to occupiers, we undertake the actual work on behalf of the person responsible, providing a signed request is made, and for this work the cost is charged to the person signing the request form. We have found this method satisfactory and it has given good results. Throughout the year it is estimated that a total of approximately 4,000 rats has been accounted for in the Borough.

Summer Camps. We have in Redcar three summer camps ; two at the West End of the town and one at the East End. These camps are all licensed under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, and accommodate campers for about three months in the year. All have proper and adequate sanitary conveniences and water supply.

Markets. The market is held each Saturday throughout the year in the High Street, and is cleaned up each night after the stallholders have completed their business. Only a very small number of stallholders are patronising this market at present.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 176 premises were treated for infestation. The procedure carried out is to remove wallpaper and skirting-boards, and in some cases picture-moulding. The rooms are then sprayed with an effective disinfectant solution and then sealed up and fumigated with sulphur dioxide. Three visits are made to the premises and if necessary a second treatment given, usually two or three weeks after the first. This method has proved quite satisfactory.

Housing. During the year an attempt has been made to carry out a survey of houses in the Borough, particularly in respect of the smaller type houses, with a view to obtaining knowledge of overcrowding. Since the cessation of hostilities and the return of men and women from the Forces, overcrowded conditions have been increased to such an extent that it is almost impossible to keep a proper record of the conditions throughout the Borough.

In addition to overcrowding many houses are in a bad state of repair through various causes, i.e. neglect during the war years to carry out essential repairs and painting. Another cause is damage to property (and unfortunately unseen damage) which is the effect of vibration from bombing and gunfire. During the war period deterioration of cottage property has been extensive owing to the necessity of concentrating building labour on the erection of new houses, and I cannot see much hope of carrying out any extensive programme of repair work for a long time to come.

In connection with the provision of new houses in the Borough, a two-year programme has been put into operation, comprising 212 houses, 54 Aged Persons' Bungalows and 60 temporary houses.

Meat and Food Inspection. During the period of food control all animals, with the exception of cottage pigs, have been slaughtered at the Government Centralised Slaughterhouse, Middlesbrough, and meat for human consumption distributed through local distributing depots. Such a depot is situated in Redcar to serve the Cleveland area. Periodical visits have been made to this depot and at times meat has been condemned, chiefly on the grounds of putrefaction due to deterioration after it has been passed through the Government Slaughterhouse. Another cause of deterioration has been due to rough handling in transport. Cottage pigs have been inspected chiefly with a view to controlling the places of slaughter. There has been a large number of pigs slaughtered in Redcar for workmen, and as this slaughtering could only be carried out on Saturday afternoons and Sundays on account of the slaughtermen being engaged on Government slaughtering during the week, this has meant that I have had to carry out my inspections on Saturdays and Sundays in order to be on the spot whilst slaughtering was taking place. To facilitate the work during the past six years I have had an arrangement with the Food Control Office that I should be informed of all Slaughter Licences issued.

Another source of extra work thrown on to your Health Department has been the extra amount of food inspections to be carried out at grocers' shops on behalf of the Ministry of Food in order that tradesmen could claim replacement of stocks.

The following is a list of condemned food covering the period 1940-45. :—

Beef	....	....	1675 lbs.
Pork	....	....	1290½ lbs.
Mutton	....	....	280 lbs.
Bacon	....	....	352 lbs.
Rabbits	....	....	70 lbs.
Canned Foods	....	....	5748 lbs.
Fish	....	....	4184 lbs.
Vegetables	....	....	1704½ lbs.
Fruit	....	....	4270 lbs.
Prunes and Raisins			47 lbs.
Eggs	....	....	2858
Fats	....	....	130 lbs.
Cheese	....	....	342 lbs.
Tea and Coffee	....	....	20 lbs.
Sugar	....	....	353 lbs.
Bread	....	....	3000 lbs.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection. The year ending December, 1945, proved to be a very difficult year for your Cleansing Department, due chiefly to the change from war to peace.

In spite of the many difficulties we have maintained a satisfactory service. In most cases refuse has been collected from dwelling-houses weekly and from hotels, cafes, fish-shops and large apartment houses, twice weekly during the winter months and daily through the summer season.

Refuse Disposal. All our disposable refuse is dealt with by "controlled tipping." The tip is situated on the branch road between Warrenby and the Redcar-Middlesbrough Trunk Road. I estimate the life of the existing tip to be about 3—5 years.

Street Cleansing. The 'beat' system for street cleansing is still in operation. The total mileage of streets is 42·37 miles, including 8·36 miles of County Roads, for which a grant towards cleansing costs is received from County Funds.

All the main streets are swept daily, and the following is a summary of the service given to the different streets :—

Swept once or more daily	....	26·16 miles
Swept 3 times weekly	....	7·25 miles
Swept at least once weekly	....	8·96 miles

In addition to the above summary we have a mechanical sweeping machine which is used continually on all the main roads during the summer months.

Gully Cleansing. All gullies throughout the Borough are cleansed by a mechanical gully-cleansing machine. The gullies are resealed after emptying with a suitable disinfectant in solution. This machine is also used for the purpose of flushing sewers.

Cost. The following is a summary of the cost of your public cleansing service :—

REFUSE COLLECTION :—

Total No. loads collected	....	6,240
Total estimated tonnage collected		9,360 tons
Weight of refuse per thousand population		
per day	....	19·96 cwts.
Nett. Cost per ton collected	....	£11 11s. 7d. 11s. 11 7d.
Nett. cost per thousand population		£224
Nett. Cost per thousand premises	....	£700

REFUSE DISPOSAL :—

Nett. Cost per ton disposed	....	2/1·6d.
Nett. Cost per thousand population		£40
Nett. Cost per thousand premises	....	£125

STREET SWEEPING :—

Total Square yards of surface cleansed		
during the year	....	96,600,100
Nett. Cost per 10,000 sq. yds.	....	5/7d.
Nett. cost per thousand population	....	£109 0s. 9d.

GULLY CLEANSING :—

Total number of gullies cleansed	....	26,000
Nett. cost per 1,000 gullies	....	£13 19s. 2d.
Nett. cost per thousand population	....	£14 14s. 4d.

THE BASIS OF THIS REPORT IS AS FOLLOWS :—

Estimated normal population	....	25,000
Approx. number of premises	....	8,000
Tonnage collected (estimated)	....	9,360
Cost of Refuse Collection	....	£5,600
Cost of Refuse Disposal	....	£1,000
Cost of Street Cleansing	....	£2,726
Cost of Gully Cleansing	....	£363

Salvage. During the year the work of reclaiming salvage from refuse, in addition to special collection of saleable materials, has in no way eased. The amounts collected have decreased slightly, but this can be understood, as people got the impression that once hostilities ceased and more papers, etc. came into the shops, the collection of waste paper was no longer necessary. We have continued to keep the need for salvage before the Public by a continuous display of posters and reminders. The following is a summary of articles reclaimed and sold during the year.

ARTICLE	APPROX. WEIGHT		AMOUNT		
	TONS	CWTS.	£	S.	D.
Waste Paper	168	13	1110	9	5½
Ferrous Metals	48	3	102	14	9
Non-ferrous metals	1	6	21	8	0
Textiles	11	15	82	16	4
Bones	5	14	30	0	3
Bottles and Jars	26	15	88	11	3
Kitchen Waste	65	10	114	11	6
Miscellaneous Articles		1		13	10
	327	17	£1551	5	4½

The expenses in connection with salvage during 1945 amounted to £1,094, which left a balance of £457 5s. 4d. excess of income over expenditure. It is interesting to note that since our salvage operations commenced in 1939, our total collections have been :—

Weight	2,868 tons
Value	£11,796
Expenditure	£6,726

Leaving a balance of £5,070 excess of income over expenditure.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the support during the year from my Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, and my best thanks to members of the Staff for their continued loyalty and assistance.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. TUTIN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

1. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Period.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths at Ages		Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Yearly Birth-rate.	Yearly Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant deaths per thousand births).
				Under 1 year	1—4 years.				
1899—1903	7,695	1022	582	127	50	?	26.6	15.1	124
1904—1908	8,900	1216	605	131	58	42	27.3	13.6	108
1909—1913	10,509	1336	668	132	73	56	25.4	12.7	99
1914—1918	11,400	1227	685	90	?	61	21.5	12.0	73
1919—1923	15,450	1655	803	133	65	59	22.3	10.4	80
1924—1928	17,708	1506	935	99	58	68	17.0	10.6	66
1929—1933	20,314	1507	1155	86	55	59	14.8	11.4	57
1934—1938	22,526	1740	1352	95	34	54	15.5	12.0	54
1939—1943	23,522	1893	1612	99	25	69	16.1	13.7	52
1944	23,840	501	297	8	4	13	20.7	12.5	16
1945	24,120	438	312	24	7	13	18.2	12.9	55

2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1945

(other than Tuberculosis).

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2	3	4	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—	Cases Admit'd Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	40	—	—	2	1	2	21	9	3	1	—	1	—	22	—
Diphtheria	17	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	16	1
Pneumonia	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	6	—	—	14
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
C. S. Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	558	29	66	79	74	72	226	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	38	3	5	3	6	7	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

**3. PATIENTS ADMITTED TO GUISBOROUGH & DISTRICT
JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL
(from North Riding Combined Districts).**

	1/4/33 to 31/3/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	39/40	40/41	41/42	42/43	43/44	44/45
Scarlet Fever	149	290	148	220	227	128	26	48	27	32	110	85
Diphtheria	54	132	23	30	32	73	32	56	73	36	22	92
Enteric Fever	2	3	—	44	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Puerperal Fever	3	3	4	5	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	18	5	6	4	3
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	29	30	36	40	56
TOTAL	210	429	177	301	266	210	85	154	139	114	179	236
Service and outside patients (included)	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	25	24	29	32	52

4. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses completed in 1945 :

(a) Council	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Other	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	164
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	286
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Con- solidated Regulations, 1925	....	....	101
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	180
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	20

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	....	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses where work is in progress but not yet complete	....	Nil
(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served)	....	Nil
(4) Number of Notices outstanding	....	Nil

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners	....	....	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners	....	....	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS—*continued.*

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	....	....	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	....	....	Nil

Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding :

(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	....	194
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	....	364
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	1097
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	18
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	25
(d) Particulars of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	Nil

TABLE 5.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from
The Spring, Upleatham, submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.**

Date of Sample	....	March 5th.	June 28th	Sept. 3rd.	December 3rd.
Turbidity, parts per million Silica Scale		—5	—	—5	—5
p.H. Value	....	6·5	6·5	6·5	6·5
Hardness : Total	....	11·5	11·0	11·0	11·0
„ Temporary	....	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0
Parts per 100,000					
Total Solids dried at 180°C.		22·0	22·0	22·0	22·0
Chlorine in Chlorides	....	4·1	4·3	4·2	4·2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	....	0·40	0·48	0·44	0·32
„ Nitrites	....	—	—	—	—
Free Ammonia	....	0·0000	0·0000	0·0000	0·0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	0·0000	0·0000	0·0000	0·0000
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.		0·010	0·005	0·0000	0·020
Metals	....	—	—	—	Iron 0·030
Bacteriological Results :					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days		1	0	28	0
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20° in 3 days		3	1,200	360	30
B. Coli (Type 1)	....	absent	absent	present in 50 c.c.	present in 100 c.c.
C. Welchii Reaction	....	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 6.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from
The Tunnel, Council Waterworks, submitted to the Counties Public Health
Laboratories, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.**

Date of Sample	....	March 6th.	May 28th.	Sept. 3rd.	Dec. 3rd
Turbidity, parts per million		less than 5	less than 5	5	less than 5
Silica Scale					
p.H. Value	....	6·9	6·9	6·9	7·0
Hardness : Total	....	66·0	67·0	65·0	64·0
Temporary	....	32·5	32·5	31·5	31·5
Parts per 100,000					
Total Solids dried at 180°C		80·0	81·5	83·0	80·0
Chlorine in Chlorides	....	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
Nitrogen in Nitrates	....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
„ Nitrites	....	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Ammonia	....	0·018	0·018	0·0150	0·015
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	0·0000	0·0000	0·0006	0·0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°		0·010	0·000	0·005	0·005
Metals : Iron	....	0·010	0·015	0·020	0·015
Manganese	....	0·070	0·07	0·055	0·065
Bacteriological Results :					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37° in 2 days		0	1	8	0
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20° in 3 days		3	120	60	0
B. Coli (type 1)	....	absent	absent	present in 20 c.c.	absent
C. Welchii Reaction	....	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 7.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
from the Cleveland Water Co.'s Reservoir, Upleatham.**

Date of Sample	....	March 6th	May 28th	Sept. 3rd	Dec. 3rd
Turbidity, parts per million		less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5
Silica Scale					
p.H. Value	....	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.7
Hardness : Total	....	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.0
Temporary	....	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Free Chlorine Reaction	....	absent	absent	—	absent
parts per 100,000					
Total Solids dried at 180°		8.5	10.0	10.5	10.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	....	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
Nitrogen in Nitrates	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
,, Nitrites	....	less than 0.001	absent	less than 0.001	Approx. 0.001
Free Ammonia	....	0.014	0.0000	0.0020	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°		0.0165	0.155	0.200	0.330
Metals : Iron	....	0.005	0.015	0.015	0.030
Bacteriological Results :					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37° C. in 2 days		0	1	6	2
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20°C. in 3 days		3	160	65	45
B. Coli (type 1)	....	absent	absent	present in 10 c.c.	present in 20 c.c.
C. Welchii Reaction	....	absent	absent	absent	present in 100 c.c.

TABLE 8.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Borough Council's Reservoir.

[illegible]

TABLE 9.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
from Points on the Borough Council's Supply.**

Date of Sample :	March 5th.	May 28th	Sept. 3rd	Dec. 3rd.
Turbidity, parts per million, less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5
Silica Scale				
p.H. Value	7·4	7·2	7·2	7·2
Hardness : Total	25·5	23·5	21·5	21·0
Temporary	10·5	9·5	8·0	8·0
Free Chlorine Reaction	absent	absent	absent	absent
Parts per 100,000				
Total Solids, dried at 180°	37·0	35·5	33·0	32·0
Chlorine in Chlorides	3·0	3·2	3·3	3·1
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0·14	0·28	0·20	0·18
„ Nitrites	less than 0·001	approx. 0·001	absent	less than 0·001
Free Ammonia	0·017	0·036	0·0400	0·052
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0012	0·0056	0·0060	0·0060
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0·060	0·050	0·050	0·110
Metals : Iron	0·003	0·007	0·010	0·015
Manganese	0·010	—	—	0·005
Bacteriological Results :				
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	0	4	40	1
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20°C. in 3 days	140	180	45	28
B. Coli.	absent	absent	absent	absent
C. Welchii	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 10.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
on Points on Tees Valley Water Board Supply.**

Date of sample	March 5th.	May 28th.	Sept. 3rd	Dec. 3rd
Turbidity, parts per million	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5
Silica Scale				
pH. Value	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9
Hardness : Total	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Temporary	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.5
Free Chlorine Reaction	absent	absent	absent	absent
Parts per 100,000				
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	7.5	9.0	9.5	9.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
„ Nitrites	less than 0.001	approx. 0.001	absent	approx. 0.001
Free Ammonia	0.013	0.0008	0.0008	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0070	0.0076	0.0056	0.010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.500	0.520	0.650	0.880
Metals : Iron	0.010	0.005	0.007	0.010
Bacteriological Results :				
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	13	1	48	6
Colonies per c.c. on Agar M at 20°C. in 3 days	280	150	140	3
B. Coli	absent	absent	absent	absent
C. Welchii Reaction	absent	absent	absent	present in 100 c.c.

